MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

MO NOTE YET FROM THE CZAR. AFFAIRS MORE WARLING.

Movements of Count Orloff.

Interesting Letter from London

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ENGLAND,

&c.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1854. of the Blst ult., arrived at Boston at about 9 o'clock yesberday morning. She brings the United States troops take from the steamer San Francisco by the ship Antarctic. and several letter bags, but not the regular mail.

The America sailed from Liverpool early on the morning

of the Slat. The America encountered head winds, but had a com fortable passage. Troops and officers all well. Captain Watkins and others left the steamer near Georges' I land, in a boat. Her lying to caused a report that she was

The Boston merchants have tendered Capta ins a banquet.

The America brings one hundred and sixty-el, ht troops and Lieuts. Winder and Chandler. On the 31st saw in the Mersey a steamer, supposed the

andes, for Roston, putting back. Also, in the Mersey, a seamer, supposed the Baltic. Off Cape Clear saw a steamor, supposed the Asia.

The Canada arrived out on the morning of the 27th.

The steamship Nashvilla had arrived out. The cotton market was firm, and the sales of two days ere estimated at about 11,000 bales.

istuffs were quiet and prices unchanged. The news from St. Petersburg was still indeclaive

There was a report, which required confirmation, that a great battle had been fought at Kalefat on the 25th of anuary, the Turks victorious. Courols closed at 90% to 90%. The Canadian serew steamer Charity, of the Portland

and Liverpool line, had put back to Clyde, after having been as far as lon 15 west, her decks having been swept (the other steamer of the Portland line) will take the Charity's passengers, and will probably sail about the S0th-The ship Harriet Augusta, twenty one days out, bound

except the report, which we had by the Africa, and is generally credited, that a great batile had been Sought at Kalefat, the Russians having been repulsed with great loss. The despatches received ever the with great lose. The despatches received ever the wires are conflicting, and cetails are entirely want ing. The battle was fought on the 25th or 25th of ary. Whether the battle, as reported, had actuon place or not, certain it was that at the dast dates from the Danube, General Gartschakoll was all ready to attack Kalefat, and news was hourly expected of a terrific struggle. We have reports of several small ters between the Turks and Russian forces along the banks of the Danube; but nothing of importance hi sculted therefrom. The Turks, however, generally had

Count Orleff was at Vienna, where the Austrian Cabinet had been summoned to meet him. The exact terms of his mission were not known. From Vienna he was to progeed to Berita. Matters in the meantime remained un

oreigners in the service of Turkey.

The rumor that Persia had re established friendly rela-

with Turkey is fully confirmed. The British Parliament was to meet on the 31st Jan The documents on the Eastern question would be moved

for on the first day of the reasion.

The French Minister of Finance had published his financial statement for 1853. It is of a very favorable charac-Cor. and the funds rose on its aunouncement.

There is no doubt that the reply of the French and Eng-lish governments to the last Russian note, is of a sem-and decided character.

An authentic private letter from Bucharest, o' the 13th

corps arrived at Bacharest on the 4th, and the main body roads, under a pelting rain. The mortality among them had been enormous. Every regiment had more or less The rear guard was not expected till the 20th. The

se their route to Kale/at, after a rest of only three Gen. Gortschakoff having received his final instruction

and was preparing to leave Bucharest for Lesser Walla campaign had not assumed a favorable ap co, and it was believed that Gortschakoff would n rtaken the proposed operations if he had not received imperative orders to do so from the highest authority.

s wagon loads of wounded troops had arrived ohian population, notwithstanding the Russian generals several peasants taken with arms, fighting for

she Turke shels were within about sixty miles of rekin, the capital. sufficient for three years' consumption. Trads was still

onle of Great Britain and America. The exports of silks and teas from all the parts of Chine are now considerably greater than at the same period last

The Latest Despatches.

VIENNA, Saturday An official despatch has been received from Constanti sople, dated the 19th of January. It makes no mention of any collision between the combined and Ru mian flects.

Sr. PETERSHURGH Jan. 20, 1854. Letters received of this date are of a warlike tenor. Ex sures are resolved upon by the Emperor, if the explanation from the Western powers should not be sa

KRAJOVA Jan. 26, 1854 Skirmishing takes place daily at Rahova, foladi, and

BCCHARRY, Jan. 24, 1851. Forty five thousand Russians are concentrated around talefat. A great battle is expected there shortly. On

the 17th the Turks got possession of Zarna, and Gannit ola (?), as also of the village of Sistova. BELURADE, Jan 27, 1854. There are rumors of a collision in the Black Sea. Great excitament exists in Serela. A nephew of the religing paset was hourly expected at St. Petersburg.

SKHASTOPOL Jan 11, 1854 one are preparing to sail on the 12th. This is official.

An engagement took place on the 13th, between body of Yurks and the left wing of Aurep's command The Turks succeeded in maintaining the Wallschiss

bank, and they had begun to throw up redoubts between CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19, 1854.

Nothing is known here of the rumored conflict off Ba-coum. The Russians are known to have suffered a severe loss at Matorin, on the 13th, and had a steamer disabled. on the 11th, but left is the direction of Batoun on the following day.

ved by the Turkish government from the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte in Persia, announce that he has succeeded in defeating the intrigues of the Rossian Envoy, and in indusing the Shah to renew his

tinople had received instructions from his government which support this statement, and which he has comunicated to Reschid Pacha.

Bertin, Jan. 26, 1854. night from St. Petersburg, the ministers assembled to-day.
The discussion turned on the eventualities of the Russo-Turkish affairs, and the position of Prussia in that respect

Markets.

LONDON MARKYTS.

LONDON Jan. 30 — The reports in the newspapers state that the prices of sugar were well austained. Bayers of foreign coffee are more pressing, and Rio has been sold at 47s a 51s. Tes was firm. Rice meets with a slow sale, as die rather cheaper. In tailow there is little doing, and previous rates barely sustained. Breadutuffs.—Holders of foreign demand full rates, but sales are restricted.

LIVESPOOL, Jan. 28.—Cotton—The sales to-day amounted to 5 000 byles.

Jan 20 — Sales to day, 5,000 bales; sales Saturday and to day, to speculators and exporters, 1,500 bales. Prices are wholly unchanged since last week.

Breadst fis.—Mr. To minson's circular quotes breadstuffs rather quiet, and prices generally unchanged.

Glasgow, Jan 30.—Wheat and flour are held at full

FIVE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT ... BUROPE IN A BLAZE Russian Ministers About Leaving London and Paris.

Reported Withdrawal of the British and French Ministers from Russia.

The Queen's Speech on the Opening of Parliament

Extensive Military Preparations Eighty Thousand French and Ten Thousand

English Troops for Turkey. Immense increase of the English Army and Naval Forces.

RUMORS OF FURTHER FIGHTING ON THE DANUBE. THE TURKS STILL SUCCESSFUL Revolutionary Symptoms in Spain and Italy

STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH LINE, OFFICE NO 21 WALL ST HALIFAX, Feb. 16, 1854. The Cunard steamship Canada, Capt Stene, from Liverpool at moon on Saturday, the 4th inst., arrived here at half past five o'clook this evening.

The Canada sailed at 8 P. M., and will be due at Bosto early on Saturday morning.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax from Boston at 11)

The Collins s'esmship Baitie, from New York 21st uit., airived at Liverpool at two o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 2d inst.

The political news from Europe is ominous of a general

The steamship Nashville, from New York on the 16th of January, arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 2d inst., having experienced heavy weather, and lost part of her

The s rew steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived

in the Clyde on the 2d of February.

The screw steamer Andes, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th ult. for New York, had put back.

The British Parliament met on the 31st ult., and the Queen delivered her speech. Her hajesty mentions the Turkish difficulty in majorate terminal and assemblished the nation in the French alliance. Her Majesty recomfact that there is imminent danger of a general war.

An unfavorable reply had been given in writing to the Czar's recent inquiry respecting the movements of the dready withdrawn himself from Paris, and the Russian Minister was to leave London on the 6th inst

It was currently reported that orders had already been St Petersburg for the withdrawal of the French and British Ambassadors from that city.

There is good reason to believe that France has decided

to send eighty thousand and England ten thousand troops to the assistance of Turkey. The B. itish government is to pay one half of the total expenses of the two nations. The latest news from Viccos by mail, reports Count

Orloff dissatisfied with his reception; and it is further said that the Emperor of Austria will regard the Russian crossing the Danube as a declaration of war; but this re port is most unlikely.

England is sending a detachment of small steamers t

take soundings of the entrance to the Baltis for the flocts A Constantinople letter save the allied fleets had re ishment. It is elsewhere mentioned that this was marely

Commodere Queesada has been appointed naval com The latest report from Vienna is to the effect that Aus

tria and Prussia will co-operate with France and Eng terially depressed

The cotton market at Liverpool was somewhat depress ed, but prices were but little altered since the sailing The sales of the week were 43,000 bales.

Breadstuffs had slightly receded, especially flour and erro, which had declined about one shilling. Provisions generally were quiet, at about previou

inquiries respecting the entry of the fleets was delivered on the lat of February to the Ministers in London and Paris. The terms of the reply did not transpire, but as it could not have differed from the communication already addressed verbally by Sir Hamilton Ssymour for Britain, and M. Castelbage for France, to the Cabinet at St. Peteraburg, it was considered that the Czar's instruc-tions left his Ministers no alternative but to leave Paris and London, although this might not be for some days. O.ders are understood to have been sent to the British

their passports. RUSSIA DESIRES TO PASS TROOPS THROUGH HUNGARY Count Orloff's mission to Vienna is said to be to ask permis ion for a Russian force to pass through Hangary. It is further reported that if Orioff falls the Czar wil himself visit Berlin and Vienna, to use his infigence with

TURRISH SUCCESSES ON THE DANUBE. On the Danube, although abstaining from great operations, the Turke give the Russians no rest. Fighting had occurred at Giurgevo, near Olicelius near Kalarosch, Silistria, Turkuray, Matschip, Palacka, Kaheela, Islas, Tornow, &c., &c.

No change had occurred in affairs at Kalefat at the

NO PURTHER PIGHTING IN ASIA—CONTEMPLATED AT-From Asia we have nothing of importance, except that Gen. Guion was to cross the frontier to attack Alexan

Col. Dein, who had been sent by the French govern to report on the condtion of the Turkish army on

the Danube, proncuroes it fit to keep the Russians in check for a long time, Although deficient in cavairy. Two French officers are sent to report on the Turkish

THE COMBINED PLEETS-BUNGRED ENGAGEMENT, ETC. A rumor was very current of a maval engagement between the Alies and the Russians in the Black Sea, with the destruction of the Russians; but it has not been con-

nople, to escort Turkish supplies to Varna.

A portion of the Turkish fleet had gone to Egypt to ship 12,000 well trained troops, including one regiment of heavy artillery, (much wanted,) and one regiment of

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS-OFFICER CASH-

The Russian regiments of guard are ordered to the Baltic provinces by the lat of March.

The Russian Vice Commander of Sebastopol has been eachiered for not preventing the English frigate Retribu tion from entering that port.
The Eeglish engineer, Bell, is released.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—PAILURE OF ORLOFF'S MISSION drawn out a declaration of neutrality, with a strong lean-ing towards the views of the Western Powers, and has given this to Count Orioff as a final answer. Orioff's mis

The Cast's proposals were to form a defensive league with all the German powers, and if the Western Powers attacked any one thereof. Russia would make commo cause with them, and would not conclude any peace without consulting their interests.

The German Powers through Austria definitely refuse Rusia is therefore isolated. The Western Powers are immediately to demand the evacuation of the Principalities, and will compel it forth-

The Russian Minister in London has paid a final forms visit to the Foreign Department.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds, after much fluotus.

Affairs in Great Britain.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—GREAT EXCITEMENT—VICTORIA CHEEKED—ALDERT RIGHED, RTC.
Parliament was opened on the Sist ult. The growd was much greater than usual on the route to the House, and the Queen was greatly cheered, but Prince Albert The Turkish Minister and several Turks in the growd

The House was unusually full of splendid costumes, bu

nomembers of the American delegation were present, the Mas-ter of the Ceremonies having sent notice that all the diplo. tic corps must appear in full costume. The following is
THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The following is

THE QUEEN'S SPRECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—
I am slways happy to meet you in Parliament, and on the present occasion it is with peculiar saturaction that I sent to jour assistance and advise.

The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last seasion, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences existing between Russis and the Ottoman Ports have not been realizely, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has exsued. I have continued to act in outfail of operation with the Emperor of the Franch, and my endeavore, in conjunction with my alice, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unanoceasful have been unremissing. I will not fail regreterers in these endeavors; but as the continuance of the voar may (cepty affect the interests of this country and of Europe, I think it requisite to make further augmentation f my nacid and military forces, with the view of supporting my representatives, and of more effectually contributing to the reston show of peace, I have desired that the papers explanatory of the negotiations watch have taken place upon this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

The est mates of the year will be laid before you, and trust that you will find their consistency with the arigen cless of the public cervices at this juncture. They have been framed with a due regard to economy.

My Lords and Grathemen:—

In the year just terminated the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchasfed to umby the disposate.

been framed with a due regard to economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

In the year just terminated the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchasfed to usely the disposition of Providence; the price of provis one has been examplary, and the care of the Legislature, evinced by a reduction of the taxes affecting the necessaries on life, has greatly tended to preserve the spirit of contentment.

I have the satisfaction of aunouncing that the commerce of the country is still prosperous—that track, both export and import has been largely on the increase—and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public services.

I consider the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public services.

I consider the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public services, and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legisla ive restriction of the use of foreign allipping for the benefit of my people

Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in reference

for the benefit of my people.

Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in reference to improvements which it may be desirable to effect in those institutions. These communications will be laid before you, and measures be preposed for your consideration, with a view of giving effect to such improvements. The establishments requisite for the conduct of the civic service, and strangements bearing on its condition, have recently been under review, and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its collect to improve the system of admission and thereby increase the efficiency of the service.

Recent measures of legal reform have proved highly beneficial and the success which, flat attended them will encourage you to groosed with further ameniment. Bills will be submitted to you for transmitting from ecoles avical to civil courts cognizance of testmentary and matrimonial causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior courts of common law. The law relating to the relief of the poor have of fate undergone much salutary amendments, but there is one branch to which i earnvally direct attention. The law of estilement imposes the friedom of labor, and if this restraint can with rafety be relaxed, workmen may be enabled to increase the finite of their industry, and the interest of capital and of labor be more firmly united Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the law relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament. Recent experie see has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precuntions against the eviles of bribery and corrypt practices at elections. It will also be your onesideration my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase the general confidence in the Legislature, and give additional stability to settled institutions of these transmitted to your wisdom the consideration of these important ambients, and invarience in the Legislature, and present the proper at a process

State.

I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects, and I pray God to prosper your counsels and to guize your decisions.

DEBATE ON THE WAR QUESTION. A debate ensued on the subject of the policy of the Various members of the government defended their course; but the debate elicited nothing, except that all now awaited a reply from St. Petersburg The reply to the Queen's speech will be unanimou

from both Houses.

The British army is to be immediately increased by 11 000 regulars, and the navy by 13,000 The Queen's proclamation is expected to be issued to nrol for the navy, and it is said to be in contemplation to appoint a special minister at war, charged with the An order in council continues the militia in training luring the present year.

The French Empire.

At a Conneil held at the Tuileries on the 30th January, he question of sending an extraordinary land force to Turkey, was fully discussed. It is proposed to send 80,000 mas, in four bodies, under command of Generale Caurobert, Macmahon, Pelissier, and Bousquet. England will ren only asmail force, but will pay half the expense. MISSION TO BELGIUM AND PRUSSIA.

Prince Nopoleon had gone to the Belgian Court, it is refirmly with the allies against the Russians, as Relgion earnot maintain reutrality without fecurring the displeasure of France

Germany.
ROTHING DEFINITE RELATIVE TO THE WAR QUESTION To January 19, meither Austria, Bavaria cor Sarony, had made any communication to the Germanic Diet rec

HOSTILITY TO RUSSIA ON THE INCREASE. The temper of the people shows increasing hostility to areia, and the Chambers are goaded with enthusiasm. All extra supplies required to put the country in a state THE CROWN PRINCE SIDES W

The Praesian government has not yet spoken, but the Orown Prince is reported to have declared strongly in the Council of State the necessity of siding with the Western

COUNT ORLOFF'S MISSION—THE WAR QUESTION, ETG. Count Orloff's interview wirh the Emperor was brief, but it is not known how he sped.

The people appear more in favor of a western all anos atration of troops goes on in Romagua.

Spain.
REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS—OPPOSITION TO THE QUEEN.

Great discontent exists. Revolutionary handbills are

everywhere circulating, and the popular feeling at pre-sent is in favor of the King of Portugal, or anybody but Switzerland. POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.
Some political disquietude a working in the canton of

Zurich, and military precautions have been taken. OUTBREAK ANTICIPATED IN THE NORTH, EFC.

French influence is much increasing in Naples.

Great uneasiness exists throughout Northern Italy, and n outbreak is far from improbable. A Pontifical decree ex ands to April next parmission to

import breadstulls into the Roman States, and also gives ferced currency to Roman treasury bonds. At the latest dates English influence still proponie

TEN LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money maintained its value, but rates were unchanged. The British funds had fluctuated considerably. Consols losed at 90% a 90%; bar silver, 61%; dollars, 59%. AMERICAN SECURITIES.

ing the week, and an active business done at full prices.

The attention of Continental capitalists was becoming more attracted to American securities during the present war prospects. Messrs. Baring Brothers also report some inquiry for first rate stocks. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Mesers Brown, Shipley & Co. say: -In the early part of the week cotton was much depressed, and forced sales were made to a considerable extent at irregular prices, varing from %d. a %d. per lb. below the nominal rat of the day; but, the market having been relieved from a few anxious selers, a better tone has been estab-lished, buriness closing more steadily, but tamely, at the quotations current at the departure of the last steamer.

steamer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

The market was duil during the first three days of the week, and declined to the extent of 61. a 8d on wheat, 1s. a 2s on flour, and 1s. on corn. Since then all axiales have revived, being in better request, and closing at 2s. decline on wheat turing the week, and 1s. on flour. Our had nearly recovered its vaine. Richardson Brothers quote:—Fine U. S. white wheat, existor, 12s. 9d. a 13s.; secondary do., 12s. 6d. a 12s. 3d., 1d. a. 21. up ex ship; Canndian, 12s. 6d.; Western canal flour, 42s. a 45s. 6d.; Oxio, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 43s.f extras. 42s. 6d.; Indian corn, white, 50s. a 51s.; ye lov, 49s. a 50s.

LIVERPOOL PROVICES VANCES.

Indian corn, white, 60s. a 51s.; ye low, 40s. a 50s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MAKKET.

Gardiner & Co. 's and other circulars quote beef quiet and prices irregular. dealers buying old sparingly, awaiting the landing of new in the cooks. Pork unchanged, it is the cores from but some hoders of old American would meet buyers freely. Bac m was in brisk demand, with free sales; new meets a ready sale; shoulders in terpored demand. Hams wanted. Lard low in thock, and 58s is paid, but 56s, to arrive is the nearest quotation. Tailow no material alteration; Peterbourg Y C. sold at 63s. 63s. 64s. 64; prime North American 68s. Cheese-small stock; fine brought high rates.

The sales of the week were 44 570 bales, of which 2 370 were on spatulation, and 4 3550 or export. Too sales to cay, (33.) were 6 600 biles. The stock on hand is 641,908 bales, including 320,000 American

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Benk dull.
Lissen Carr & a ton lower and quiet.
Navat Srouss — No sales of turpeatine. Rosin in good demand at 6s. 3d for common, to 1ts. 6d for time.
Corrow—Altoge her in retail demand
Stock — Altoge beginner in colonial at extreme prices;
but for fereign the demand had rather failen off.
List — Limited transactions in common congous at 1s.
a is 1d. Medium qualities tending upward and in fairrequest. Rice less active. 100 tierces Carolina sold at 20s. 6d. a

has wal —A rew tons of American brought M 112 of Di awonts —Not much dotog.

Hoss —The public sales went off brastly, and the greater portion found buyers at valuer better rates.

One —Olive oil in good cemand, prices favoring sellers.

Palm oil in steady demand, at the recent advance. Other oils is lighted to a seller in the recent advance.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MAPKET.

Mears. Hughes & Son report a steady demand during the month, with prices very firm for all useful qualities. STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.
The Manchester markets o intioned duli at last wash.

price.

LONDON PRODUCE MAUKETS.

Mesers. Baring Brothers report a general dulness in the makets. Sugar in moderate demest; that as that, at 53s. for Perenburg. Bread stuff.—Business rather limited; holders firm. American red wheat, 78s. a 23s.; white, 84s. a 90s. Flour, 39s. a 44s. Corn scarce. Capper 5ym, at 144. for sheet. Not much to notice in iron; common bars quote: at 58 10s; rails, 43s, free on board in Wales. Lead—Common gug. £24; refact, £25. Not much doing in tin; English block sells at 130s. A large business in speiler, at £24 10s. a £25.

E25.

HAVER MARKETS.

The sales of cotton during the wask sading the let of February were 4,800 bales. Stock on hand, 55,000 bales. Ashes unchanged. Coffee slack. Rice rather better sales of Carolina at 324 a 34f. Sugar-in good demand, but prices caster. Tallow and lard, but little doing.

COTTON—Sales to-day 400 bales at 4°. lower than prices of last Friday. Genesse flour 47f.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour we are compalled to break off our despatch at this point. The balance, comprising ship news, &c., will appear in our next]

THE LECTURE SEASON

The third lecture of the course for the benefit of the Harlem Baptlet Church was delivered last night at the Sabernacie by Dr. Achilli, of Rome. His subject was-

The audience was small, owing to the unpleasant state of the weather, and the more unpleasant condition of the walking. The speaker said-

me speak of prace while all Europe echoes with the clash of war. But if I speak of peace, remember it is not be cause I am indifferent to the wars which are passing, be-cause all the eberished hopes of my country are in the contest. I am waiting and looking trustingly towards the clouds which overhang Europe, believing when it opens liberty will be revealed and Italy free. If you ask me why I desire Rome to be a republic, I can only answer, I am by birth a European, an Italian and a Ro-man. I have suffered, been persecuted, and borne most everything but martyrdom. But if I were the only one who had suffered in my country's anse it might pass. But hundreds of others have felt he pains of tyrannical Rome. You ask if there is any hope for Italian freedom. I answer, rid us of foreigners, take away the French and Austrian armies from our and, and we will show you we will soon settle with the Pere and our petty hings. I rejoice now that I am in planse.) I make the avowal free and independently, that there are some affolic charatters in the Roman Catholic Church, slibugh I oppose the system and principle of the Poplah Church. I make a strong datanction between those who are Catholics from inclination and those who are catholics from inclination and those who are so from business and speculation. The Catholic Church beasts of two hundred million desiples, extitered over all the world, and therefore ought to be able to exergise a great influence in behalf of peace. This religion teaches love, peace and charity, and should not stir up dissection and war. We should not be inimical towards a Catholic, who is so at heart, but rather pity him for his weakness. Why regard Catholic massionaries with hatred. Are you mistrastful of yourselves, and fear these foreign unistination will undermine your government? If so, then this feer is not in keeping with the precepts of your religion. No. It is not as a religious missionary that you reject the Catholic missionary—it is because you know, plause) I make ... arowal free and independently, that

as I do, this is a political trick of the Popish Church. The Romish Church is a political power; its kingdom is of this would, and it is upon political grounds that you justly oppose its approach to your shores. In England Popery may for a while crush the liberites of the people; but it may also overthrow the greenment, at which I shall not make he would not make the control of the government and I hope the time is near when they will rid the mestives of priestly power and the noblity, both of which are equally yyransical. (Applause) Lat moone forget that our litaly in the middle ages consisted of a sect of republicans. The Popes and clergy were republicans, and opposed to the Emperors; but as soon as the people grew lax the Church began to draw tight the reins of power and soon reigned over all. How low our liberty has such now I need not tell you. I have hope for Europe through your example. If you remain true to yourselves you are in to danger from all the foreign embassies which may crowd to your shores. In the times of the Reformation was was necessary to oppose war, wit leace to violence. But this religious content is a mational or e; and let me entreat you to be the last to alter its character. You must not opoose the religion of the Romish Church, but the political schemes. Bo youthate a Catholic because he is a Catholic H so, God deliver you from the thought. It is the spirit of parecution, which may arise in any Church whatever. Abandon them, and follow Christ in religious love, forbearance and truth Oppose the Romish Church politicales; say to the King of Naples and the Duke of Taroany—the two arms of the Pope, bis hand, his feet, his luggs and his bgain—may to them, "Ceare, cease at once, from persecution for religious opinion; cease this persecution and it shall not ever be done by us." Now, what is to be coan to stop these Neples and the Duke of Tarcany—the two arms of the Pope, his cande, his feet, his tugs and his hyain—say to them, "Ceare, cease at once, from persecution for religious opinions; cease this persecution and it shall not ever be done by us." Now, what is to be done to stop these religious persecutions. They are at war among themselves, You wish them to be at peace among themselves, You wish them to be at peace among themselves, and at peace with you. Exercise that spirit of Christ at pressed in the reatinent, "Love your ensumes and time who hate you." Let us take the principle of Pope Maximilian, who raid to an audience of Protestants, "iff were addressing a Roman Carholic andience I should atvise their love of you and forburance towards you, as the heat policy for securing your conversion." (Applause.) So let it be with you. You can conquer best with the spirit of love. I must say I can love all the Roman Catholic Caurch—even the Pope himself. It is true I with Hally was rid of him, because he has ruled my country with a rod of iron, and I love my country mere than any living man. (Loud applause.) My dear American people, although I caunot new address my fellow citisens in Italy in this way, yet I hope the time is not far distant when I may do so. There is sancther reason why you should strive for peace. You should discard all the projudices of Europe. Why did you utterly discard all the projudices of Europe. Why did you utterly discard all the projudices of Europe. Why did you utterly discard all the projudices of Europe. Why did you utterly cleared all the worn out costumes of mocarchical Europe, and robe yourselves with the republices robes of liberty, prosperity, love, and peace? I set Europe retain her evil, and let A unerlos keep clear of them, so that the European shall ever feel it is a privilege and luxury to come here to the land of Washington. (Applause.) The strife existing here between Reman Catholice and Protestant is of the Old World. It is a European spirit, and is unfit for republican America. It

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

William Lloyd Garrison delivered the tenth auti slavery ecture in the Tabernacle last Toesday evening, before noderately filled house. He premised by saying that he was in ill health, and was obliged, at the solicitation of riends, to read his lecture. He then spoke substantially as follows: -- Of necessity, as well as choice, I am a Gar risonian abolitionist-a most unpopular name in the present state of public sentiment. I am ready to follow regardless of fear. I am here to defand abolitionism as he stundes philosophy, the truest patriotism, and the best religion extant. Let me dedre my positions-first, I that "all men are qual" Hence I am an abolitionist, and an opponent of tyranny in every form Tasy who would ask me to be done on slavery ask me to deay my preferences. I will not lie to me to Geny my prefessions I will not lie to primote any object. Convince me that a man may rightfully make another his slave and I will no longer stand up for independence. I do not know how to recordle jeedom and alswey together. If this nation denounces me for not following its exam he I will not cease to denounce its inconsistency. My crime is that I will not go with the multitude to do evil. "My francticism is that I insist en the Averian people abolishing always, or cease to prate shout their liberts. Notwith standing the lessons taught use by Prigrim Fathers and Revolutionary strea, in what European nation is liber y held in such contempt as in our own? The pipulation of our laves now exceeds that of our own at the time of the Revolution, and it was do they clask their chain and enfire forumerable wrongs. The wealth, enterprise politics, and religion of the land, are all considered of give extent to the slave power. Nothing in the land is so unpopular as partial aborty. The tremendons power of the governs ent is exercised to crush out the anticlasses life that exist an indefinite hand, and all when the size of the manual for the sare power of the governs ent is exercised to crush out the act language life that exist an indefinite hand, as an inferior race, that they have been purchased at a fair value, that many of them are inherited, that their freedom would ruis the South, and among others, they say that elsevery is executioned by the B ble. If these reasons are valid, how can it appear that these words are or cree: "At men are equal;" or the leptostion of Corist,

are valid, how can it appear that these words are correct. "All men are equal;" or the injunction of Carist, "Call no man master." Go to England and pressh the decirine of alavery there and you will hear an answer in the words of Couper.

"Slaver cannot breatne in England.

If their lungs breath our air,

That moment they are five."

So, also, in the words of incoghand, who raid, "Tell me not of rights—talk not of the rights of the planter in his slave. I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property." Take these slavenous pleas to Sistiand, and they will be replied to a thousand fold in the language of Burne—

ms not of signiss—talk not of the rights of the planter is his sieve. I don't the rights of the planter is his sieve. I don't have here six since and they will be repited to a thousand fold in the language of thurse.

"A main't a man for a that."

So is Ireland, the tertimony of O'Chneell shall pase from mouth to mouth, who cellared that he was for instast and total abolition according to the law of humanity and the law of the living God. Pass to the Continent, even int. papal ridden Iraly, and from the Vatian Pope Greg ony 'XVI, shall raply against the system. Proceed to Austria—ape, to Austria—and there attempt the practice of reduring man to chattel elavery, and you will find that every man is free directly be touches the austrial land or as Austria salp. Thus I prove that the right of every man to ownership in his own body even Austria, Italy and funia are in advance of this republic, and put it to an open share. Every slave is stolen property—every alaveholder is a man stealer. While slavery exists here the land can have no rest. The religion that receives to its communion the ensiaver is the embodiment of all oriminality. Such at least is the verdist of my soni on the sapposition that I am a slave. Ard who am I but a man? Does the immortal soul within charge with the color of the skin? Has not one God created us? How wenderful is man—a being etheresi, and, though auiled, will civins—the same in every olime, above all institutions, sacred, immortal? It is plain that whatever cannot flourish, except at the sacr fice of this being ought not to exact. Show me the religion that such civices the conversation of one man over another, and you will prove it to be of infernial origin. Every man is quivalent to every other man. God created man in his own image; and this it as deathbook to all claims of superiority. I have never advanced to the slave at the South Where in this, is my fanatish and particularly of now interesting the superiority. It have been no more meritary with current superiority. It has no been th

sin to admit one more slave State into the Usion, why should it be a damaing sin to admit ten—be extend the system over the whole country? With a glow of indignation I protest against the pledge, by wheever gives, that if the slave power will seek no more to extend its cords if the slave power will seek no more to extend its cords it may passessly hold what it owns now. Not a solitary slaveholder will i allow to epjoy repose unless he consents to relinquish his office of slaveholder. The scriptural iopination is to be obeyed, "Resist the devil, and he will fise from you." My metto it, "No moton with slavery"—the metto of the slaveholder is, "Slavery forever—no union with abolitionists, either in Church or State." I would to God that we might be a united people, but God only renders take possible by spreading liberty throughout all the land. Oil and water cannot coalesce, and they are not more antagonistic than alavery and freedom. It is not freedom or the agitation for freedom to the slave power which is creating disunien and disord in these States. With two thousand million dollars worth of property in its hands—with its for see never divided—with its foot planted on two thirds of our territory, it cannot be otherwise tann that the slave power will consummate its diabolical object, and all woo ever the summate its diabolical object, and all woo ever the summate its diabolical object, and all woo ever with one

Items from Washington
[From the Washington Star, Feb. 13.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

It may be well that the business community should know that, by the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1809 such supplies as are to be farmined the United States at a future day, must be contracted for by previously advertising for proposals, except when the exignacies of the public service require the immediate delivery of the articles, when they may be obtained by open purchase, on preser proof of the exignacy. By the set of May 1, 1809, no contract can be made except under a law authorising the same, or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment; and by the same law, so land can be purchased on account of the United States except under a law authorising such purchase. The act of April 21, 1808, provides that no member of Congress shall, directly or infirectly, 'under lake, execute, hold or enjoy in the whole, or in part, any contract to be made with any officer of the United States in their behalf.' Under this last law a case was not ling since decided, in which the hire of slaves employed on a certain public work by parel agreement with their owner, who was a member of Congress, was declared to be illegal, and the agreement void.

DEDUCTIONS IN PANING ASSIGNED CLAIMS.

DEDUCTIONS IN PAYING ASSIGNED CLAIMS.

Some time ago, a creditor of the United States assigned his claim to another person for a valuable consideration. On settling the original creditor's account at the treasury, it was found that he was indebted for pay overfarm. Under these circumstances, it was held that the claim in the hands of the assignee was subject to all the equities between the assignor and the United States; and those equities in favor of the United States must be first satisfied before the assignor could be paid. The overfarm pay of the assignor was, therefore, desured from the assignor day of the claim A SEREMANT'S COMMUTATION ALLOWANCE FOR A SERGEANT'S COMMUTATION ALLOWANCE FOR

A SERGRANT'S COMMUTATION ALLOWANGE FOR WHISKEY.

The commutation allowance of the whiskey ration, in addition to the fifteen cents a day allowed by the sot of March 2, 1819, to sergeauts acting as clerks and messes, gree, was prohibited by a regulation of the Secretary of War, dated April 1, 1846, as d again allowed by regulation on the 16th of October, 1846. It was held in a cannot long since presented for adjudication at the Treasury Department, that sergeants, &2, were not estitled to this commutation (while acting as cierks and messespens) for the intervening time.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' EXTER

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' EXTER PAY.

From the ruling in a recent case at the treasury, we conclude that a non-commissioned officer or soldier when is employed on constant labor in the Subsistence and Quartermaster's departments at the same time, is not allowed the extra pay (provided by the act of March 2, 1819) for both; and the "not less than ten days" constant labor should be as rearly continuous as it consistent with the regular duties of the soldier, such as musters, &c., in order to give a just claim to the extra compensation.

he was entitled to credit the whole payment

UNFULPILLED CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

It has been desided to a case arising under a contract
with the government, that no claim can be paid for an
alleges breach of contract on the part of the government
to accept goods contracted for, when it appeared that the
party claiming was not at any time possessed of the
goods, and did not at any time have them ready to be
collivered in fulfilment of the contract on his part, unless, perhaps, some reimbursement of exponens, when he
has incurred them in making praparation for such delivery. An offer to fulfil, when it is known that he had
only the means of newformance is no intellect.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRNSIONS.

It is held in the Treasury Department that the amount of pension one a pensioner, under several acts of Congress, can be properly paid without a separate power of attorney under each act. One power of attorney will be sufficient, if it covers all the time for which the pension is one under all the acts—the attorney making oath, as required by the regulations, that he has so interest in the pension money to be received. THE CURRENT CPERATIONS OF THE TREASURT DE-

THE CURRENT CPERATIONS OF THE TREASURE DEPARTMENT.

On the lith of February, there were of treasury warraute entered on the books of the department:
For the redemption of a tocks.

For the eustoms.

Covered into the treasury from lands.

Covered into the treasury from mis. sources.

S,061 81
For the War Department.

S,061 82
For the Navy Department.

The interior Department.

Covered into the Treasury from Star. Ed. 15.1

For the laterior Department. 6,045 18

[From the Washington Star, Feb 15.]

Also Grament of a Soldian's Pat.

An enlisted soldler assigned a portion of his pay is ratisfaction of a debt. The assignee applied for payment, which was refused by the proper officer of the United States, on the ground that the act of May 8, 1791, section four, expressly declares that "no assignment of pay, made after the first day of June next, by a non-commissioned officer or private shall be valid."

made siter in a last day of the beald."

THE DELEGATION OF FRIENDS.

The Quaker orlegation which came here not long since to remonstrate with the Fresident relative to the proposed ungodly course of the administration with reference to the Nebrale bill, are still with us. They have, probably, given up the executive as a hard or hardecod case, and are now attending to the more ungodly, the Smate and House of Representatives, among whom they are operating as though born and bred in the lobby. Their argument is against "disturning the Missouri compromise." The wage have it that then they approached the President after that fashion, he quietly asked them where they were on the Missouri compromise 1 1850. We doubt the truth of this story; but if true, the question must have been a power. As 'ar as we can perceive, tast labors, while making no Congressional vote against the bill, are serving to render religion a bye word, inasmush as they play politicians in its holy name.

THE TREATY OR CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND.

bill, are servine to reader religion a bye word, inasmuch as they play politicians in its holy name.

THE TREATY OR CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. We have reason to be serve that there is sittle question as to the Senate's disposition to confirm this excellent arrangement with the only republic on the European continent. Its history is as follows, viz.:—It was negotiated and sent out to this country, and in November, 1850, it was sent back amended, when Switzerland made several other amendments to it, occasioned by those originating with the government of the United States. Mr. Filmore hept it under advisement, on its return, until ne vacated the White House. It strikes us that his want of promptness in disposing of it avose from the inaumicinent of the knowledge of the details of our commercial relations with Switzerland. We recellest that it was said that Mr. Webster, and, subsequently, Mr. Everett, labored in vain to make h in realize that our commerce with the Castons in of great national importance. In 1850, with a population of two and a half millions of senis, Switzerland took 18 CCO,000 per annum worth taken at that time by Russia, with her 62,000,000 of population. The details of this convention are of course unknown to the public, yet sufficient informatis in concerning it is current in Washington to create a very general defice that it may speedly become the law of the land.

Application was made by an officer charged with a re-

rery general desire that it may specially assume the land.

Application was made by so officer charged with a responsible and particular duty, for extra compensation—such extra compensation having been estimated for and alleged to have been included in a general appropriation. It was decited that however meritorious the claim, it can'd not be allowed as the 4th section of the set of July 21, 1852, enacts that "no estimate or appropriation of measy, is any bill making appropriations, shall authorise the payment of any increased pay, allowance of compensation, in any form whatever, beyond the amount prescribed by is w, in any case, unless there shall first be a specific direction for such extra payment, designating the officers to whom such extra payment, designating the officers to whom such extra payment, designating the colleges to whom such extra payment, and the made." THE CUBRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DE-